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## ENERGY SECRETARY STRESSES CONSERVATION, SHORTAGES

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella has asserted that under a suitable energy conservation program, Argentina could eventually save some \$3 billion in fuel in the year 2000.

Speaking at the opening of the "Seminar on Electrical Energy Conservation," Brunella maintained, nevertheless, that such a program could not be made mandatory.

Taking part in the opening ceremony, among others, were Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who presided over it; the secretary of public information, Gen Antonio Llamas; the secretary of planning of the presidency, Brig Jose Miret; several economic secretaries and other ranking officials.

In his address the energy secretary recalled that his agency "is pursuing sector policies, formulating programs and taking the necessary measures to guarantee a maximum utilization of our country's energy resources" and that to this end it operates "basically through clear-cut appeals for cooperation from private companies and capital."

Within this framework, last year saw the startup of the "program for the rational use of energy," of which this seminar is a preponderant part. Outlining their experiences and views during it will be officials from the U.S. Department of Energy, the General Directorate of Electricity of France and the International Energy Agency, in addition to many representatives of various spheres in Argentina.

By moving forward along this path, Brunella said, "by the year 2000 the country will achieve energy consumption savings of around 10 percent, which according to estimates would mean savings of around \$3 billion that year alone."

He clarified, nevertheless, that the purpose of the current seminar is not "to lay the groundwork for laws or stringent decrees, mandatory measures, electricity rationing or similar precautions."

It is, instead, a means of reaching conclusions "that could be applied in enterprises in which electrical energy is a major input" or of eventually "rousing and attracting the attention of the community with regard to our urgent

need to reassess some of our everyday habits, for the sake of the generations that will follow us."

Brunella said that "we do not want the work of the seminar to be considered as over with the publication of the studies presented and the speeches delivered by the lecturers; instead, they should only be the starting point, an invaluable one, of course, for follow-up efforts by the task forces that we set up afterwards."

"Only in this way will we be able to arrive at conclusions that can be applied in practice, because nothing could be further from the intention of me and my fellow workers than to produce merely academic documents devoid of utilitarian content," he added.

"We must be capable of grasping the exact dimensions of the problem facing mankind in this era of energy shortages," Brunella concluded, "cautioning that although Argentina is one of the least affected countries, "no country in the world is that rich in energy resources that it can afford to squander them."

The "Seminar on Electrical Energy Conservation" will run until next Friday at the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce. Among the many other issues to be taken up at it are cultural influences on energy conservation; new energy sources such as wind, geothermal and solar power; education drives; electric vehicles; the energy outlook in the United States and its applicability to Argentina, and greater efficiency and smaller losses in generating and transmission systems, with specific reference to the city of Buenos Aires.

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## PROJECTED OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE TO PLACE DEMANDS ON TRANSPORTATION

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] "Interurban cargo transport could increase faster than the gross domestic product over the next few years." This assessment was voiced by the national director of transportation planning, Jorge Kogan, at the opening session of the Seminar on Motor Vehicle Cargo Transport, which is being organized by the Center for Comparative Studies.

In detailing the outlook for increased interurban cargo transport, the director said that the system would be given a boost over the next few years by production programs for several items.

We can expect higher oil production from Patagonia, he pointed out, which should bring about greater demand for pipeline transport, as well as coastal and river shipping. Furthermore, the Hipasam iron ore processing plant in northern Patagonia will be completely on line by 1981, and its output will also be reaching the country's industrial zone by sea. There will be a net rise in domestic transportation, which will trigger a drop in import volume. Starting in 1982, the trends will level off, and the increase in cargo transport will be comparable to the economy's as a whole. In the medium term, railway transport will be spurred by the development of the Bajo de la Lumbrera (Catamarca) mining deposit and the installation of a plant for smelting and refining those minerals nearby in Andalgalá, as well as the Famatina (La Rioja) mining development project. Rail transport will also be sparked by the anticipated increases in the shipping of several items, basically cement and grains.

"This process," Kogan said, "will be backed by a more aggressive commercial policy on the part of Argentine Railways, which will focus on transporting items for which rail transport provides technical advantages because of their weight and the distance to be traversed."

Kogan noted that 1979 was marked in particular by increases in rail, water and pipeline transportation.

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## PLANICIE BANDERITA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT IN OPERATION

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 21

[Text] Neuquen--The Planicie Banderita Hydroelectric Powerplant and its equalizing dam have been officially inaugurated in the presence of Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella.

## Specifications

The project, located 90 kilometers northwest of the province capital, is a major contribution to the nation's energy output pool, since it is equipped with two groups of turbogenerators of 225,000 kilowatts each.

Attending the ceremony along with the governor, Gen Domingo Manuel Trimarco, were the chief executive of Rio Negro, Rear Adm Julio Acuna; the president of HIDRONOR [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company], Mario Pineyro; the commander of the Sixth Mountain Infantry Brigade, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, and other ranking authorities.

Work on the equalizing dam began in March 1977 and was completed in August of this year; it is located downstream from the Planicie Banderita plant.

The earth-fill dam is 6,300 meters long, 2,900 of which is the section fronting the river, while 3,400 meters are an extension on the left bank.

The spillway is 100 meters long, and an irrigation intake was built as a complementary project for the nearby fruit-growing region.

In his address Brunella maintained that: "Inaugurating projects like Planicie Banderita is not a normal, everyday development, because we are placing in operation facilities that will provide multiple services to many generations in this country."

Referring to the delays in getting the project ready, he stated: "The official inauguration of this project had to be postponed for several reasons and is being staged at the same time that work is ending on the equalizing dam, which has the advantage of operating in tandem with the powerplant by regulating the waters."

The secretary then underscored the efforts of the deceased former director of HIDRONOR, Raul Sureda, of whom he said: "He worked without rest on this and other projects."

He then indicated that the powerplant "has the largest hydroelectric turbine installed so far in our country," adding that "since the country has energy programs that have been developed with the most appropriate techniques and that are in keeping with reasonable growth expectations, it remains only for us to work in an orderly fashion."

In this regard, he stressed the need to to "make intelligent use of our financial, technical and human resources and set aside sector and local interests when they do not coincide with the interests of the nation."

#### Oil Royalties

Upon arriving in the province, the energy secretary was asked whether his recent announcements spelled the end of claims by hydrocarbons producing provinces.

The question referred to the royalties that the provinces have been trying to get increased. After answering "obviously, yes," the secretary explained: "We are going to move gradually towards international prices in our country. All of this is to the benefit of the provinces and to the detriment of those who buy oil products. In other words, the provinces cannot complain because we will gradually get to the point in 1987 that the prices of oil and gas at the wellhead are at world levels."

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## FORMER PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES PLN, ECONOMIC CRISIS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 11

[Interview with Dr Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero, former minister of planning, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The serious economic crisis the country is experiencing seems to be reaching a decisive stage. It is predicted that we are faced with terrible years of continuing price rises, unmanageable governmental debts and shrinking credit for private business.

The state has become the greatest purchaser and spender in the country. Its expenditures are increasing and it has announced it will raise taxes. Or rather it is raising them. Along with this unemployment and neglect are growing. This is a process which threatens to break the back of the system of social peace in Costa Rica. Unless wise steps are taken, it will be necessary to pay a very high social price.

All presidents enjoy a honeymoon period to begin with. The oppositions and dissatisfied trade unions refrain from exercising their prerogatives. But the current government has already for some time, almost since its inception, been facing difficult situations. The economic aspect is probably one of the most problematical. In all likelihood any government will have to devote its best efforts from 1982 on to combating the economic crisis. An economist active in politics, Dr Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero, former minister of planning during the Figueres administration (1970-1974), agrees that the country is facing an inflation problem which threatens to reach a culmination posing a danger to social peace. The following are the views he expressed.

[Question] To begin with, what types of changes are occurring in the National Liberation Party (PLN)? Do you feel any kind of concern about the way in which things are being done?

[Answer] The PLN, although it is a very old party is in a process of constant renewal. We have seen this in particular since the last political campaign, when the bylaws have been modified, and to a certain extent the leadership renewed. As we know, there have recently been district and canton elections. The definitive guidelines for the next campaign are being developed. This is in the purely political or proselytizing sector. However, the field of study of national problems as more important. Work has been done through the Secretariat

of Plans and Programs for more than a year in some 50 study commissions in various fields--economic, social, cultural and political--and they have recently submitted their preliminary reports, which will be submitted to the ideological congress which will be held in the early days of December for analysis. As to whether I regard the existing organization of the PLN as satisfactory or not, I would say both yes and no. Yes in the sense that work is being done with enthusiasm and contemplation and well enough in advance to be properly prepared for the campaign which is approaching, and no, because this process has not yet ended and we cannot be satisfied with what we have currently. This is a concern I believe is positive, since it would be very dangerous if there were a sense of satisfaction with the human and structural capacity of the party at this time for carrying forward all the tasks a political campaign imposes.

[Question] Do you believe that an atmosphere of fear, aggravated by the development of a new leadership apparatus for the party, prevails in the PLN?

[Answer] I believe that in any human organization there is always this atmosphere of competition for leadership, which I believe is healthy and is manifested more forcefully insofar as groups are larger and enthusiasm for doing things is greater. Sometimes disputes, if we can call them that, develop because there are many who want to work and in particular to lead.

[Question] In the development of this new PLN leadership apparatus, what role does Marco Antonio Lopez play?

[Answer] Well, I have some tasks of a professional nature, but not precisely in the political proselytizing field. Some of my main functions are advisory to the candidate, the parliamentary bench, and on some occasions the political leadership itself, in the economic sector. Naturally I carry out these tasks in a team, in which other distinguished and experienced professional workers in the economic sciences participate.

[Question] Will you be a part of the economic team of the liberation party in any possible future Monge Alvarez government?

[Answer] In reality, it is not for me to answer this question since this would be a decision for the candidate and future president, Don Luis Alberto Monge. My personal opinion is that there is a very qualified group of professionals in the economic sciences in the party, in which Don Luis Alberto Monge will have a great fund of technical resources to fill the needs of his government. I believe that there are many young professionals who have not had an opportunity to hold high public posts and when the time comes, could be of great help to the future government. I have expressed this position on various occasions to the candidate, and I have personally concerned myself with attracting valuable young people to the party in order that they could become known.

[Question] Which are you, a politician or an economist?

[Answer] I have not the slightest doubt in answering that I am more a professional in the economic sciences than a politician. My role in public affairs has been solely and exclusively the result of my profession.

[Question] Do you believe that because of the economic nature of the problems the country faces, particularly in the economic sector, a PLN government would have to devote all its efforts to the solution of these problems?

[Answer] Definitely. I believe that currently the economic sector would be that with highest priority for any government. Naturally, there are social, political, international and moral aspects which have priority too. But until we resolve the economic problems, we can do little to resolve the others.

[Question] Do you believe that a substantial reduction in public expenditures is the solution to the economic crisis?

[Answer] I believe that there is no magic formula for resolving the country's economic crisis. However, I believe that any plan would necessarily have to include a reduction in public expenditures as an ingredient.

[Question] Traditionally, the PLN has urged a policy of wage increases. Do you believe that your party has, with this policy, brought about an increase in productivity?

[Answer] I believe that at least it has tried to. There is no doubt that some aspects of the production policies of the past, for example the excessive volume of equipment and machinery which has been imported, are now being criticized. As we know, these elements represent the most direct form of importing high technology and consequently increasing productivity. We must also recognize the efforts the country has made recently to provide better training for its human resources. Examples of this are seen in the establishment of the INA [National Apprenticeship Institute], agricultural and vocational schools and, on a higher level, the establishment of the Technological Institute and the UNA [National Agrarian University]. In addition, in recent years work has been done in the field of research, wherein one of the most important steps was the establishment of the CONICIT [National Council for Scientific and Technological Research].

[Question] Currently, the national budget is being debated. What do you regard as its most worrisome aspects?

[Answer] I am concerned that the total amount of expenditures has reached a figure out of proportion to the size of the economy of the country. However, the total expenditure figure would not be the most worrisome aspect if it were not to the fact that it leads to a deficit which is entirely unmanageable by non-inflationary methods. It is a fact that the government of Costa Rica has had budget deficits for at least the past 25 years. However they have never threatened the economic stability of the country because the financing mechanisms used were not inflationary. It is very important to clarify this concept. When a fiscal deficit is financed by the sale of bonds to the public or an increase in the tax burden, a simple transfer of resources from the private sector to the public sector occurs. Thus the private sector does not engage in the expenditures which the government effects. In recent years the financing of the deficit has been done through the national banking system with recourse to currency issues. Thus the public expenditure increases without being compensated by a decrease in the expenditures of the private sector. This is what causes total demand to increase and produces the inflationary effects to which I referred. To avoid this threat, I



only see three paths, which are not mutually exclusive, but which I believe instead we should use in combination. They are decreasing expenditure, increasing taxes and increasing the public debt.

[Question] It is said that it is necessary to change the public finance structure and the method of doing things. How do you see a model which could lead to a more flexible economy which could introduce the necessary reforms without social trauma?

[Answer] I believe that the changes the country needs are not so violent, and that they should be effected in gradual form, without causing disturbances in the normal development of the country. It seems to me that the program Luis Alberto Monge has been offering to the country since the recent campaign under the slogan "Let us return to the land" is a serious and realistic approach of the sort the country needs now. We must realize clearly that within this concept of returning to the land it is not only agriculture that is meant, or within that, traditional agriculture. There are a series of resources related to the land which, if properly exploited, would be a great source of wealth for the country. For example the intensification of sugarcane production for fuel purposes, the rationalization of forest exploitation, better utilization of our fishing resources, exploitation and utilization of our mineral resources, such as bauxite and copper. All of this, naturally, requires a whole well-planned system taking into account the human, technical, financial and institutional resources necessary to develop the programs drafted in each sector. I believe the private sector should play a basic role in this whole scheme, but inevitably it will require the active participation of the public sector. This should be a joint effort, since the task is such a vast one.

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## CORRUPTION ATTACKED AS THREAT TO NATIONAL INTEGRITY

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2B

[Article by Manuel Rojo del Rio in the column "LA NACION Forum": "The Fifth Column in Costa Rica"]

[Text] When the national army was advancing on Madrid during the first few months of the Spanish Civil War, General Mola was asked by foreign newsmen whether he thought that those four columns would be able to break Madrid's resistance, to which he replied: "There are not just four of them; inside we have the fifth column." He was referring to the enemies of the republic who were secretly working for the nationals in the Spanish capital. That fifth column met with success in its day, and the term has been used ever since to describe those who work underhandedly to destroy their own country.

Though it might break our hearts to say so, there is a "fifth column" in Costa Rica. It operates under the protection of our democracy, acts with perfect liberty, risks nothing and gains everything. It acts as "its" circumstances warrant, and citizens whom you would never suspect are part of it, going about their business self-assuredly as if they were patriots.

The Costa Rican "fifth column" sponsors strikes, violence, confusion, anarchy and arms trafficking to promote guerrillas in Central America and infiltrates everything... In the distribution of important posts, they work for a concentration of power in the hands of their colleagues, to facilitate one-sided deals for themselves. They wager at times on bosses to poison the feelings of towns, distort people's concept of our lifestyle and turn a personality cult into something so vulgar that it forces the rest to step down.

Our "fifth columnists" engage with impunity in swelling the "democratic" belly of the bureaucracy so that they can later set it against the state itself. They are the perpetrators of the corruption that stains the branches of our republic's government. They take steps to spur inflation, thus making some people poorer and others richer; they relegate the poor to hunger and place us in the midst of anarchy. They get involved in all social activities and are willing to engage in anything, from espionage to subservience.

They boast of being idealists, patriots and slander and try to discredit those who point their fingers at them. They cry out in protest that they are innocent victims, when they are the victimizers. These are the same people who in the darkness of night prostitute our young people, who take the gullible to gambling houses and young girls to brothels and who grease palms as if it were the ne plus ultra of professional ethics. They are the ones who delude our poor

working people with false hopes and who see to it that they can never come true, so that they themselves can continue to live comfortably.

Some of them are even large estate owners who deny the people their right to a better life by possessing a little plot of land, while they enjoy trips overseas, the taste of caviar and the aroma of a high-priced cigar. These are the individuals who turn their backs on the people living under bridges or in wretched hovels, because they are not even just plain hovels...All of these people I have pointed to are Costa Rica's "fifth column."

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## CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONALISTS' ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA REPORTED

## Construction Rates

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Ramon Martinez of PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] Luanda--With the commitment to complete the pointing up of the exterior of three type E-15 buildings weekly, 84 Cuban construction workers from Group No 2 of this capital were declared here to be "high productivity brigades."

Jose A. Ramos, director of the Cuban enterprise performing the architectural work in Angola, described the accomplishment as construction prowess, since it raises the daily norm per man from 22 m<sup>2</sup> to over 36 m<sup>2</sup> in this activity.

During an impromptu meeting with officials of the enterprise, union leaders and officials of the Cuban Communist Party, the workers collective unanimously approved the agreement which will decisively contribute to an anticipated plan fulfillment, midst the sound of bravos and applause.

Construction Group No 2 is erecting 37 buildings by the Luanda 1 system and 10 by the E-15 system in an area near the 4 February Airport. This means 940 new dwelling units which will be turned over to the Angolans in December.

Up to now, no similar collective has succeeded in completing the exterior covering or plastering of three buildings in 1 week; the best results achieved here is two and the norm under identical conditions is one.

Architect Migue Hidalgo and midlevel technician Elpidio Barcelo, a graduate of the Minsk Construction and Architecture Institute, in the Soviet Union, advisers on these construction projects, attribute this high productivity fundamentally to continued human effort.

They also agreed in citing the dynamic application of the most modern construction techniques and cumulative experience in this kind of project as factors of capital importance. The phases of cementing and frameworking of the 47 buildings are already completed. The flooring and roofing will be ready in a few days and the completed job is being speeded up by this and other vanguard collectives.

The team responsible for rough and finish plastering inside the buildings was also declared to be a "high productivity brigade," with the daily average in these specialties of 51 m<sup>2</sup> and 49 m<sup>2</sup>, almost 50 percent higher than the norm.

The efforts of these men, according to Jose A. Ramos, considerably decreases production costs of the housing units and is a contribution to both the Cuban and Angolan economies.

"Results of this kind," he added, "are only obtained with a high spirit of proletarian internationalism and great worker, builder and Cuban awareness."

Ramos, who has long experience as a builder in Cuba, Tanzania and Angola, feels that every project here is a big school in which men are trained to be more highly skilled.

#### Activities in Luanda

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma]

[Text] They come from all over Cuba. On flights contracted by the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises (UNECA), they cross the Atlantic in 8 hours, arriving at strategic Salt Island, a tiny outpost in the middle of the ocean off the African continent. After a brief stopover--less than 60 minutes--at a former U.S. base, where the flag of Cape Verde now flies, they continue aboard the same IL-62-Ms toward the southeast. At the end of an additional 6 hours of flight and after advancing the hands of their watches 6 hours--at 0600 hours in Havana, it is 1200 hours in Luanda--they deplane in the beautiful capital of Angola. For some, the Havana-Luanda route is nothing new. They became acquainted with it when they also traveled from the northern to the southern hemisphere on the occasion of the Angolan second war of liberation. They are the builders of housing units, bridges, aqueducts, water distribution centers, cold storage plants and a broad gamut of social and other kinds of projects required for the reconstruction and rapid development of the sister country.

Many of the more than 2,000 men and women who make up this legion of internationalist workers have the responsibility of building 100 housing units in the Angolan capital. The "predios"--a Portuguese word which is the equivalent of building--are of the E-15 and Luanda-1 types and are to be spotted in several areas: the outskirts of the airport, Viana, Hospital, Brasil-1 and Brasil-2. Dozens of these buildings, all with five stories, have already been completed and turned over to the Secretariat of State for Housing.

The traveler stumbles onto the greatest concentration of these predios as soon as he leaves the modern airport. Of the 47 buildings being erected in a strip near the air terminal, 12 are completely built, a similar number will be finished at the end of this month and the remaining 25 are in various stages of construction.

Five hundred of those working on "the airport building" are organized into three integral brigades: Asalto al Cuartel Moncada, Heroes de la Revolucion, and Desembarco del Granma. At a recent meeting chaired by Levi Farah, Minister of the Cuban

government in charge of construction work abroad, this experienced collective ratified the commitment to deliver the last buildings next December.

#### Decisive Factor: Tie-in

A decisive factor in the excellent execution rate in recent months has been the application of the working against time tie-in system which provides, among other things, for return to Cuba as soon as assigned tasks are completed with the required quality. Recently, members of the Asalto al Cuartel Moncada returned to the fatherland after completing their mission. The same thing happened to part of the Heroes de Bolivia Brigade which had responsibility for masonry work, plumbing and electricity for another group of buildings.

This tie-in system, according to Jose Mario Garcia, head of Group No 2--to which the above-mentioned three brigades belong--has produced a significant increase in productivity. From 845 pesos per capita as an average in the first 5 months of this year, productivity began to rise progressively with the adoption of the new system in June 1980. In that month, the per capita rate was 1,091 pesos, while in July it totaled 1,643 pesos, in August 1,630 and in September 1,759. It is expected that the October rate will exceed the September figure.

In the first 3 1/2 months of the tie-in system, the workers produced values in the building construction sector in the airport area of 4.2 million pesos, which raised the cumulative year's total as of 30 September to 6.5 million per. Now all that remains to be executed is construction work worth 2.9 million pesos for the rest of 1980.

#### Other Positive Results.

Another positive result has been the increase in the meeting of norms. Before the tie-in system was introduced, only a few were over 100 percent of their quota, while at present there are reports of over 200 percent of quota. And, at the same time, work absenteeism has decreased by over 50 percent.

When the tie-in system was first applied in June, it was calculated that an additional 600 construction workers would be needed to finish construction on the contracted buildings by next December; however, the extra effort exerted by this internationalist group is permitting the meeting of the tight deadline without an increase in the labor force!

The housing unit construction workers in Luanda who are returning to the fatherland with the satisfaction which is produced by the fulfillment of the internationalist mission entrusted to them have had the privilege of being the pioneers of the new working against time tie-in system and have blazed an important trail which unquestionably leads to an increase in productivity, a trail which will be traveled by new contingents of construction workers who will continue to positively modify the face of Angola. Men in white helmets will advance along this same trail, in accordance with a recent protocol, and will erect 3,700 housing units in Luanda and other capitals of Angolan provinces.

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## CABRE ENTERPRISE INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES, SOVIET AID NOTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Esmildo Alberto y De La Torre]

[Text] In the Enrique Cabre Santurio Central Enterprise of Agriculture-Livestock Workshops a number of innovations have been introduced recently as part of scientific-technical cooperation which the Soviet Union is offering our country.

During the period in which our future cosmonauts were being trained in the USSR to travel into space, a Soviet adviser, Petr Shalay, was working with Cuban technicians of the Cabre enterprise in building of an engine cleaner with a capacity for 40 to 50 units with hydraulic transportation, which replaced mechanical transportation.

This new system is being used for the first time in Cuba on this kind of machinery and will promote greater safety, economy and productivity on the disassembly line.

The new cleaner, which has four electric motors and four 3- and 4-inch pumps, is equipped with hydraulic cylinders and is fed by the same system as that line.

The innovation, which is being implemented jointly by the Soviet adviser and members of the CIR [Innovators and Efficiency Experts Committee] of the center, was introduced at a time when the plant was shut down for 1 month, with the consent of the workers, to give them an opportunity to enjoy some time off (27 July-28 August).

The innovation was implemented by technicians Renier Baez, Antonio Medina, Balbino Torriente, Andres Dreke, Pedro L. Pelaez, Alfredo Lorenzo, Jose E. Garcia Asencio, Jose A. Bringas, Jose Cabrera, Herenio Jorin, Raul Zamora and Guillermo Jimenez (all members of the CIR) and other workers. Their efforts produced another success for the collective.

Petr Shalay demonstrated his admiration for and gratitude to the Cuban workers when he referred to them in these terms: "That job should have taken 2 months; however, the Cubans are very fast and active and built it in 1 month. Those workers have a dual status as workers and supervisors, because not only do they give orders but also work with interest and enthusiasm. The enterprise has excellent prospects; and with such good workers, there is much yet to be done."

Another cleaner is now being built with more advanced specifications which will eliminate physical effort for the workers and, according to the technicians, will produce better and more efficient results in the specific work it is intended to perform.

Those cleaners will benefit the economy of the country, according to engineer Jose Perez, acting director of the enterprise, as the value of the one already constructed is in the neighborhood of 8,000 pesos, while abroad the value would be from 16,000 to 25,000 pesos.

The director maintained that the benefits of the cleaner are immediate, as it increases the disassembly capacity for motors being repaired, increases the workshop's capacity and improves the quality of work through greater cleanliness.

Another benefit obtained consists in improving the level of hygiene, as a motor can be taken apart relatively grease-free, all of which decreases the possibilities of an accident. Also these are savings of several raw materials which at present must be used in greater quantities.

Finally, Petr said that for 20 years Soviet-Cuban cooperative relations have been excellent in the field of science and technology "and have permitted the solid development of those relations which range from this small plant to the Soviet-Cuban space flight of Romanenko and Tamayo."

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## REPORTAGE ON FAR SOCIALIST EMULATION, VANGUARDS

Navy Military Unit 2889

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Oct 80

[Article by Carlos Gorina]

[Text] Military Unit 2889 was proclaimed Vanguard of Socialist Emulation in the Revolutionary Navy [MGR] for the current training year.

During a solemn ceremony, senior, junior and warrant officers, seamen and civilian workers of that command expressed their commitment-response to the Border Brigade of the Eastern Army, a Vanguard Unit of Socialist Emulation, FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

Presiding at the ceremony were Frig Capt Julio Hernandez Fernandez, the alternate of the Revolutionary Navy's General Staff, and Frig Capt Miguel Valle Miranda, second in command of the political section of this branch of the service.

Corv Capt Orlando Yneraite Saburta read the emulative commitment-challenge of that command to the other MGR units, which was received with enthusiasm. This document expresses readiness to step up ideological work and performance demands at all levels, and to obtain a rating of no less than four points in Marxist-Leninist and political training. There is also a proposal to increase combat readiness and training, to meet the requirements of technology and to work to improve the material and living conditions of personnel.

The final remarks at the ceremony were delivered by Capt Valle Miranda who said, "This practice of proclaiming a Vanguard Unit of Socialist Emulation in the MGR is taking place a few hours after our country's reception of cosmonauts Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and Col Yuri Romanenko."

He emphasized that this commitment-challenge and the response of Navy units is a prime example of the achievements of MGR forces in increasing combat readiness, assimilating new combat technology and continuing improvement in political and ideological training of all its combatants.

Finally, he said, "The commitments of honor expressed sum up the feelings of a 'Fatherland or Death' Navy and demonstrate the powerful driving force of socialist emulation in the FAR."

## DAAFAR Emulation Opening

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by R. Pujol]

[Text] For years, it has become traditional to proclaim FAR vanguard units of socialist emulation. This practice has aroused the emulative enthusiasm of the combatants who every training year engage in a fraternal duel to best carry out with the greatest quality the tasks of combat and political training, thus keeping themselves in a high state of technical and weapons readiness.

In response to the challenge by the Border Brigade, a vanguard unit at the armed forces level, a ceremony was held to proclaim the Eastern Radio Technology Unit the vanguard of Socialist Emulation in the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force].

During the ceremony, which was presided over by the alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of the FAR, commander of DAAFAR forces, Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, who also awarded the banner which honors the Western Missile Unit as the vanguard task performance winner for 1979-1980.

The document which sums up the 1980-1981 commitments of the eastern radio technician group sets forth the increasing and strengthening of the combatants' ideological work and Marxist-Leninist training as one of its most important goals. Further along, the document states that the unit will continue to improve troop combat readiness, maintain high efficiency in the detection of airborne objects and rapidly and accurately transmit information about such objects. It is also proposed to obtain ratings of "excellent" in the radiolocation service, high efficiency marks in technology, transportation and weaponry.

The radiotechnicians also propose to present a minimum of 20 rationalization and invention projects and to obtain ratings of no less than "excellent" in controls and inspections conducted by the higher command.

Finally, they propose to maintain their 100-percent fulfillment of the combat and political training program and to ensure that in the established proficiency checks no less than 90 percent of the personnel will receive outstanding scores.

Being number one always costs blood and sweat, particularly if to maintain that position we have to face up to emulation with thousands of comrades who in all sectors of military endeavor are daily distinguishing themselves for their quality, proletarian spirit and communist ideals.

However, the combatants of this unit are aware of this and know the joy awaiting them if they meet their commitment of honor in this year of the party second congress.

## Vanguard Communications Unit

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 17

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Text] The Bronze Titan Banner was awarded by the MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] to a communications battalion of the High Command because it was Vanguard of the Revolutionary Armed Forces for 3 consecutive years. Previously this military unit had twice received the Yara Proclamation Flag.

The ceremony which took place on the parade ground of this same unit was presided over by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, head of the Central Political Directorate, and Div Gen Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, vice minister of the FAR, both members of the party Central Committee; Col Mario Cruz Samada, deputy to the chief of the EMC [General Staff] for communications and chief of the directorate of troops of that speciality and other FAR senior and junior officers.

The banner won by this small unit is an award for the work it did in 1978, 1979 and 1980. It performed in an outstanding manner the various tasks and missions entrusted to it in preparation for the defense of the Socialist Revolution.

As the result of the work and persistent effort exerted by its senior, junior and warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers, ratings of "excellent" and "outstanding" were achieved in the last few years in all sectors of combat and political training and in the exercises, training programs and maneuvers in which the unit participated.

The resolution which awarded the "Titan of Bronze" Banner was read by Col Manuel del Peso Ceballo. It stated, among other things, that the senior and junior officers, together with party organizations and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] had done meritorious and steady work in the political and ideological education of the young combatants on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism in their mobilization efforts to carry out the agreements and resolutions of the first party congress.

It was also brought out that this unit, through the noteworthy efforts of its command cadres and political organizations, has succeeded in systematically raising the political-morale state of their personnel and that the unit's combatants have a high level of combat morale.

The high and deserved award was given by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana to the battalion commander who was accompanied by members of his Staff.

The concluding remarks were made by Col Mario Cruz Samada who said, "We know that such a high distinction is not easily attained and that such a distinction is achieved only when there is a sustained and high level of effort by the unit and a full dedication to creative work."

The speaker mentioned the many tasks which the unit had to perform in the last 3 years, which were always carried out with the greatest effort and dedication, with outstanding results obtained in combat and political training, which are



manifest in the high level of transport technology and fundamentally in matters related to communications, in addition to the early meeting of deadlines set by the combat readiness plan.

The speaker also praised the excellent political-morale and disciplinary state of battalion personnel.

"To achieve such meritorious results," he emphasized, "it was necessary to have systematic and meaningful work in which every member of the unit struggled to carry out his part of the commitment and at the same time to feel integrated with the effort of the unit as a whole, to experience a profound pride at belonging to this unit which for 3 consecutive years has been selected vanguard of the FAR."

"We want to express to you," the deputy chief of the EMC for communications said later, "our profound satisfaction at the successes attained, as this demonstrates the high spirit of struggle and sacrifice that characterizes our combatants and also because they have effectively contributed to the entrenching of socialist emulation in the unit to which they belong so that it will become a factor of constant incentive for the accomplishment of assigned missions and, fundamentally, the strengthening of combat readiness."

After mentioning the future tasks which the unit will have to perform, Colonel Cruz Samada transmitted congratulations from the Ministry of the FAR and EMC for the brilliant results attained.

#### Recruit Interviewed

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 36-37

[Interview with Pvt Ricardo Hernandez Perez, DAAFAR, by Lesmes La Rosa, date and place not given]

[Text] One year ago, Ricardo Hernandez Perez could be found in a construction and assembly unit in the Ministry of Sugar. Shortly before that he had completed his preuniversity studies. As he was being initiated as a worker, he continued to become more knowledgeable of various topics but did not give up the systematic playing of volleyball nor his love for movies and dancing. Nor did he forgo field trips and camping, like many young people.

Ricardo's daily schedule of work activities underwent some changes, as the Revolution assigned him the task which is the greatest honor and supreme duty of every citizen: defense of the Fatherland. Thus he was incorporated into the Revolutionary Armed Forces as a soldier, pursuant to the new General Military Service recruitment policy.

Since then, he has been wearing the glorious olive green uniform. In spite of the short time he has been in service, he has been acquiring experience.

#### An Interview Is Born

When we met him in his unit, he was a member of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force branch of service. We had no intention of engaging in any

journalistic endeavor whatever. Another assignment had taken us to that unit. However, words led to words and, without realizing it, an apparently informal conversation became an interview.

The traditional question of: "How are things going for you in the service?" was not long in being asked. Nor was the general answer: "Good!" However, we were interested in learning about other aspects of the young combatant's experiences.

[Question] What did you think of military service before entering it? (The question continued the dialog. We began to take down notes in our notebook. The conversation took place in the Lenin-Martí Room. The soldier talked freely in response to the question.)

[Answer] I should like to reply with two contrasting thoughts I had about military service. Some years ago, when I was in basic secondary school, my father demanded that his son spend more time on his studies, otherwise "military service was going to grab him..."

That same day, as I returned home from school, my father had already arrived from the print shop in which he works as a linotyper. After looking over my notebooks, he said to me: "We have to talk."

I did not know what was to be involved; however, when he began the conversation, I was practically getting a lesson in history. He told me about the establishment of the Revolutionary National Militias, training, the fight on Giron and the cleanup of Escambray.

After telling me some of his experiences as a member of the militia, he ended by saying that in a short period of time I would be of military service age and that I would have to perform my military duty in an exemplary manner, as this was a shaping ambience for young men. He emphasized the need for my studying a great deal because a soldier who is not a good student is inconceivable. He expressed the hope that he would never hear a complaint about me.

[Question] What did you think then?

[Answer] I got the picture. I understood that in the first case I cited that a son would not be helped much by a threat of military service when performing it is an honor. Modesty aside, but my experiences have shown that the old man was right...

#### When One Does His Duty, There Are No Problems

[Question] Up to now, how have things been going for you in the military? (On this occasion the laconic reply: "Good" was followed by an elaboration by Ricardo.)

[Answer] If one has the habit of carrying out his duties in any daily activity, let us say in studies or work, surely he will have no difficulty during his active military service. The key is to conscientiously obey all the regulations in force in the FAR.

However, adaptation to military life requires phasing. This is not achieved from one day to the next; however, one always adapts. The carrying out of the immense tasks of the FAR demands collective and coherent action. To this end, discipline is the same for everyone. From the day we got here, the officers and political instructors stressed this with us; and I believe that we have been able to respond to them. In our small unit, there have been no disciplinary problems.

(The soldier replaces on a shelf the book he was reading when we approached him. After a few minutes, submachine gun in hand, with the rest of his small unit, he marches to the guard training area. He begins a combination of activities scheduled for the practice session. He studies the characteristics of radio sets, their limitations and special features and engages in brief training exercises such as the loading and unloading of weapons and the use of firefighting equipment. There is also instruction in the use of signaling and communications equipment and familiarization with other subjects which make up efficient training for the execution of this important service.

(The class ends. We are once again with soldier Hernandez Perez.)

[Question] It seems you are going to war. (He smiles.)

[Answer] Well, we are preparing ourselves so that we will always be ready for combat. In a short time, we have learned how to handle infantry weapons. In fact, within a short time, guard service begins. That is considered to be the performance of a combat mission and requires all our commitment, high vigilance and initiative.

#### Encounter with a New World

(The interview with the soldier continues in the barracks.)

[Question] For which science or art do you have an inclination?

[Answer] For electronics. It fascinates me. Before entering the FAR, I studied it a bit.

[Question] Have you had any contact with electronics here in the unit?

[Answer] Yes! The technology with which I am involved is related to it. I am specializing in that field. I have had the opportunity of participating in rationalization work, and one of the greatest joys I have experienced was when we were told the results of our work raised our combat readiness. For me it was an encounter with a new world.

[Question] Why an encounter with a new world?

[Answer] Because electronics is not only applicable to sectors of the economy but also to military technology. We have come to appreciate the fact that at present, in the development of the military might of any country, the application of electronics is of great importance; automation is based on it. The use of this science is widely known in radio communications, radiolocation, television,

etc. As is logical, command of a technology with these characteristics requires a good cultural base...

[Question] You entered the FAR with a preuniversity level of education. In your opinion, is that enough? What has been your experience?

[Answer] I am fully aware of the FAR's need to integrate young men with educational levels sufficient for the handling of complex military technology. I can say that as regards the technology I have been assigned, being a preuniversity graduate was only the base, the beginning. After that came a profound process, with classes, practical work, exercises, etc.

If you want me to talk about experience, I would say that was principally transmitted to me by professors and senior and junior officers. Without a doubt, their high level of preparation was influential in our training. Their concern was wide-ranging, both in combat training and in our personal problems and the state of our morale. In a parallel manner, they have also made demands upon us.

One Year Later

(New tasks await Ricardo during the rest of the day. It is not right to distract him for part of his scheduled time; however, we had to ask him one last question.)

[Question] You have been in the FAR for a year. If you were to sum it up briefly, what would you say?

[Answer] I have received the honor of being on the first line of defense of the Fatherland and preparing myself to efficiently carry out that mission. All of this has served in my revolutionary training, with high political, ideological, morale and combative qualities. My family has increased because collective life has allowed me to look upon every comrade as a brother.

As is natural, the performance of military service has its demands; however, this has not placed great limitations on my preferred activities as a young man, such as dancing, music, sports.... One of my greatest incentives is to have my parents feel proud of me. I have not failed the old man....

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## BRIEFS

SOVIET INNOVATORS TOUR--The president of the Inventors and Efficiency Experts of the Soviet Union (VOIR), Sofonov Georgey Petrovich, and the delegation accompanying him toured work centers in Havana City which have distinguished themselves because of the activities of their innovators. In the Tobacco Industry Maintenance Enterprise (EMIT), the Galiano Varieties Department Store and the Casablanca Maritime Workshops Enterprise, the visitors were received by members of the ANIR [National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts] who gave explanations of the concepts applied and their effects. Sofonov arrived in Cuba on 7 October to participate in the program of celebrations organized in connection with the Day of Innovator. Later he traveled to Cienfuegos where he also toured several work centers of the Perla del Sur [Southern Pearl], including the fertilizer plant and the Carlos M. de Cespedes thermoelectric power plant. The VOIR, the counterpart Soviet association of the ANIR, has been in existence for 20 years and now has 12 million members who last year contributed 6.5 billion rubles to the economy of their country. [Text] [Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 3] 8143

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## COLUMNIST DISCUSSES REAGAN VICTORY

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 80 pp 10, 20

[Article by Alvaro Contreras Velez in the column "Cactus": "Ronald Reagan and the Role of Emperor of the United States"]

[Text] It is worth repeating: the most prophetic of the prophecies made over the last 4 months of the election campaign in the United States was, categorically and inexorably, the conclusion drawn by political analysts and pollsters to the effect that "if the elections were held today, Ronald Reagan would win the presidency." The prophecy was borne out because the elections were held "today, 4 November 1980," and Reagan won.

Thus, a former Hollywood actor who on the screen did not get to be a James Stewart, a Gary Cooper, a Lawrence Olivier or a Charles Laughton, will in real life very soon be playing the most difficult and important role of all, as Ronald I, emperor of the United States and its possessions beyond the seas.

This is quite a title for the star of an old and not always highly acclaimed film that from 1789 to 1976 had featured a total of 39 actors, each of whom was able to give comic or tragic twists to the role, depending on the times and the circumstances.

Now, number 40 will be played by an artist who performing as a tenacious, aggressive and charismatic politician rewarded by the honorable public, became sort of the John Wayne of the candidates in winning the most exciting, spectacular and hard-fought battle for the presidency so far this century from his unpopular and humiliated rival, Jimmy Carter.

Here is an odd fact, one of so many others in the annals of history: of the presidents who preceded Reagan, George Washington, number 1, grew tobacco on his lands in Mount Vernon before coming to power, and the most recent, Jimmy Carter, number 39, used to grow peanuts in Plains, Georgia.

Before moving on, the Law of Voicing Thoughts obliges me to make a clarification regarding the above paragraph, with all due respect for professional ethics: I am not drawing comparisons. May God help me if I blaspheme and commit the irreverence of offending Washington's memory, even if only in thought.

The Reagan victory? Marvelous, but let's not hear any talk of a new messiah. I am reaffirming today my unbending position regarding those who think that

Reagan's victory must necessarily influence Guatemala's future, as if we were incapable of deciding our own destiny and of defending the dignity and sovereignty of our nation.

If, as I said yesterday, Reagan's landslide victory over Carter was no surprise, neither do I think that there will be changes in what we can expect, as if we were cripples or beggars, from Mr Reagan's administration. If there are changes that will benefit the world, we should welcome our share in them, but as our own masters, not as prostitutes or slaves.

Since there is nothing new to discuss, let me refer back to what I wrote more than 2 months ago, to refresh the memories of those who with their servile leanings, still believe that Reagan will bring us manna from heaven, instead of working to get it.

I quote: "For reasons of an age-old and irreversible economic and political dependency of these countries on the United States, Latin American 'Reagan men' hope that their boy's victory will bring a significant improvement in the strained relations between the White House and the State Department and their friends on the other side of the Rio Grande.

"These strained relations have an explosive effect on the aligned nations that are among the ugly ducklings that are the targets of assaults and meddling by the human rights 'muppets' whose strings are pulled from Washington.

"This means that, as I said in the Teleprensa interview with me this Monday, there are Latin American politicians and businessmen (including a nasty number of Central Americans) who hope that Reagan will become the guardian of those who are now the victims of the messianic moves of the Carter policy.

"In my opinion, such a change would necessarily be limited to the long yearned for desire that good relations between the United States and Latin America take the form of improved trade, through the simple expedient whereby the Americans would buy our products at favorable prices while selling us theirs at inflated prices.

"I reject the servile-minded idea that if Reagan gets to the White House he could save those who are now the targets of attacks launched by the 'tovarischis' playing the role of proconsuls of human rights.

"To accept such an interventionist policy would merely mean taking off the Washington Messiah's red Democratic jacket and putting on the navy blue jacket of the Republicans, who have their history too." ("Cactus," Saturday, 23 August 1980).

One final note: Our friendship with the gringos can endure honorably and with dignity only if we do not humble ourselves or wag our tails in front of them like lap dogs. If we continue to act as many have done so far, and I have said this before too, we will have to supplement the aid we now get like cripples and beggars with alms from Mother Teresa of Calcutta to survive economically.

## BUSINESS CONVENTION DEBATES POLITICAL, REGIONAL ISSUES

## Parties Discuss Political Development

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The stands of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) and National Renewal (PNR) parties were put on trial by the businessmen attending the political debate that closed this year's business convention last Friday.

In their speeches prior to the question and answer session, Vinicio Cerezo from the DCG and Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre from the PNR voiced the need for frankness in discussing the country's problems.

The audience took their suggestion and posed a great many questions to them, delving into their conduct as political leaders and the conduct of the political organizations they represent.

Vinicio Cerezo, from the DCG, was asked why he went overseas to denounce the situation in the country and why his party obviously has an international affiliation.

In response, the Christian Democrat leader argued that Guatemala's internal situation has been the subject of talks overseas by several sectors, not just him and his party.

Cerezo reported that on his trips to the United States, for example, he has come across government officials and even private sector representatives from Guatemala who are constantly going to the U.S. State Department for talks.

He added that interdependence is a modern-day phenomenon that Guatemala cannot escape, and this explains the international interest in our country's problems. Christian Democracy recognizes this international interdependence and regards it as constructive.

Acknowledging his party's membership in an international political movement, Cerezo voiced the qualification that this does not dictate the conduct of Christian Democrat leaders in dealing with the country's problems. International instructions cannot be given in dealing with each country's domestic problems, because each country's situation is different, he also argued.



He summarized by stating that international factors could have some importance in how serious a country's problems are or in resolving them, but that internal factors were the decisive ones, not the other way around.

#### Trust and the Quelling of Violence

The leader of the PNR, who said in his speech that the country's pressing problems had to be debated frankly, was asked what the basis for this debate was and whether his party would be willing to form a coalition and support a military candidate in the 1982 presidential election.

Maldonado Aguirre replied that the basis for this frank debate or dialog on the country's problems was the need to reestablish citizens' trust in political parties. According to him, citizen trust in political parties and the quelling of violence are essential for the next election to be effective.

He went on to say that once these two objectives were achieved, which the PNR considers the most important move at present, it could then begin considering coalitions, which in any case should help to consolidate the aforementioned goals.

As to whether he would abandon his quest for the presidency to support a military candidate, Maldonado Aguirre answered only that in politics you can talk about you are willing to do, not about what you would be willing to do.

#### PID [Democratic Institutional Party] Coalition With All Parties

The leader of the PID, Jose Trinidad Ucles, who advocated the modernization of political parties, was asked whether his party would in the future be willing to continue its electoral alliance with other groups, even with Christian Democracy.

He argued as follows in his reply: before making a decision like this, we gather together the facts, form judgments and then take action to gain a greater familiarity with national realities; only then do we decide.

If it is good for the country, he asserted, we will form coalitions, not only with Christian Democracy but with all of the parties that are represented today at this table.

#### Garcia Granados

Jorge Garcia Granados, from the Revolutionary Party, said in his address that Guatemala is moving towards democracy. In light of this remark, people asked him during the question and answer period to clarify whether he was suggesting that the country is presently not a democracy.

He was quick to respond that what he meant was that as a developing country Guatemala has an imperfect democracy and that all citizen demands were certainly not being satisfied.

Commenting on this too were Leonel Sisniega Otero from the MLN [National Liberation Movement] and the DCG's Vinicio Cerezo.

Sisniega Otero felt that we had to clarify what we meant by democracy and then see whether we have one or not. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "according to political science, democracy means the government that the people want."

Vinicio Cerezo took up the issue himself and called on the audience to reflect whether based on what the other panelists had said and on national realities, we could assert that Guatemala is a democracy, bearing in mind that it means the government of the people, not the people and the government, as some would have us believe.

The questions were sharply worded, and some of the answers skillful and tinged with humor.

For example, when the MLN's Sisniega Otero was asked what he would recommend for combating political and administrative corruption, he replied: "Vote for the MLN at the next election."

Luis Alfonso Lopez, from the CAN, was asked whether in stating that there was poverty in Guatemala he was not, in fact, referring to a poor administration of resources inasmuch as our monetary institutions assert that the country is in solid financial shape and has a great deal of foreign exchange; his answer was that there is unquestionably a great deal of administrative impoverishment, as well as sizable funds in the Bank of Guatemala.

All of the participants thanked the Association of Guatemalan Business Executives for having sponsored this kind of public discussion of various issues of national interest.

The round table on Guatemala's political development captured a great deal of attention, which was highlighted by the heavy attendance, including individuals from all walks of life.

#### Salvadoran, Nicaraguan Businessmen Speak

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Salvadoran and Nicaraguan businessmen are facing the difficult task of having to survive amid a climate of political violence and hostility, an experience that should not go unnoticed by the rest of the private sector in Central America.

That was how the regional problems of Central American businessmen were described by the institutional leaders who took part in the round table that broached the issue during the second working day of the annual convention of the Association of Guatemalan Business Executives.

Carlos Murillo, the general manager of the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce, described the situation of Salvadoran businessmen in dramatic terms.

According to his statements, the establishment of a de facto government in his country triggered an institutional collapse at all levels.

Far from leading to a lessening of social and political tensions and the resulting violence, this development aggravated his country's situation.

The decrees aimed at radical changes in the country's economic and social structure, which were issued without any citizen consensus, have not succeeded in saving the day, nor does it seem that they will, inasmuch as neither the agrarian reform nor state takeovers have satisfied an extremist left wing that persists in its armed struggle and in its commitment to the use of violence.

Murillo criticized extremist leftwing and rightwing groups alike, whose ambitions for power, he said, are the reason for the long drawn-out crisis.

Murillo said that internal developments are being compounded by outside factors that continue to complicate the grave crisis in El Salvador.

His country, he said, is the victim of plans by international political movements and countries whose governments are committed to such movements, among which he cited the Socialist International.

#### Hope

In spite of everything, it is still too early to regard El Salvador as a country doomed to perish as a victim of the violent forces that have put the nation to a harsh test.

The Salvadoran business representative explained that the large majority of citizens in his country, from all walks of life, want a return to peace and could constitute a large focal point of political opinion and action.

He asserted that this large sector does not want a peace under a dictatorship or any sort of political despotism. They are citizens who want a political and economic democracy to be established.

The Salvadoran businessmen who remain willing to wage their battle in the country, Murillo announced, will channel their political efforts towards organizing and utilizing this broad center of citizen action and opinion and towards revitalizing the economy.

#### The Nicaraguan Case

The private sector in Nicaragua has been confronting a climate of political and social hostility and is trying to have the conditions created for business development, explained Jaime Montealegre and Raul Bengochea, on behalf of Nicaraguan private enterprise.

The problem is the uncertainty that prevails in the country because the characteristics have not yet been clearly delineated for the mixed economy that has supposedly been set up in the country according to the guidelines of the government program.

Major points in the political sphere of the program are not clear either, because the country's rulers have avoided committing themselves with regard to the preparation and holding of elections that would give Nicaraguans the chance to decide their country's future.

According to the Nicaraguan representatives, the strength of the private sector lies in its ability to create wealth, and its problem is how to develop this ability in a political context of revolutionary characteristics, dictated by a governing junta that has assumed practically absolute powers.

Amid these difficulties, they reported, Nicaraguan businessmen are continuing their struggle to establish a real representative and participatory democracy in their country, to prevent a return of state administrative corruption and to bring about full-fledged citizen freedoms.

The other participants, Edmond Bogan of Honduras and Erick Brenner Silva of Costa Rica, acknowledged that the situation in one country in the area cannot be considered in isolation from the regional whole.

They agreed on the importance of strengthening private institutional integration in Central America and on the fact that the current situation in Central America should be regarded as an experience that could lead to approaches that would help resolve the present crisis and forge a better future.

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## ERNESTO CARDENAL SPEAKS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF FRG PRIZE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Amid a heavy rain and the echo of rallying cries, Comrade Ernesto Cardenal handed over the Peace Prize that was awarded him in the FRG to Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, who accepted it on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the true representative of the working people.

In an unprecedented ceremony, not because of the number of participants but because of the revolutionary harmony, Cardenal told his people how important this prize was to us, particularly because such a short time has passed since the people and their vanguard were waging a war of national liberation.

Cardenal told of the admiration that young Germans have for our people, noting that on one occasion, during a mass rally, thousands of young people chanted in unison to him: "Let there be many Nicaraguas."

The poet said that there would be many Nicaraguas in the Americas. "The people of El Salvador are already following the example of Nicaragua and Christ. The Salvadoran people are being crucified for seeking justice, but they will rise again with their revolution, just as Nicaragua rose again," Cardenal said, while the people responded with: "If Nicaragua overcame, El Salvador will overcome!"

Cardenal recalled that the peace prize was won by our people behind the barricades with their blood and in battle with their generosity. He cited the words of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca, which became reality during the fateful days of combat: "Implacable in combat, generous in victory."

## Why Cardenal Won the Prize

Cardenal received the prize because he is "a good Christian, a good revolutionary and an honorable man," said Government Junta member Dr Moises Hassan Morales, who noted that "you cannot be a good Christian if you are not a revolutionary and if you are not a man of peace."

Hassan, who was accompanied by comrades Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, pointed out that many people have unsuccessfully tried to divorce Christianity from Sandinism.



## **We Must Defend Peace With Our Blood**

Logically, there are those who are not resigned to having peace, which we won through a war, in Nicaragua; this was explained by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, who called for a strengthening of the Sandinist People's Militias and the Sandinist Defense Committees so that they could really be the eyes and ears of the revolution, even if our enemies do not like it.

The commander pointed out that every Nicaraguan who loves his country ought to be a Sandinist militiaman and he reiterated the commitment of our revolution's leaders to offer their blood to defend it. "And we will not be running the war from behind our desks; we will be on the front lines," the comrade said while the people chanted: "People, army, unity, guarantee of victory."

Commander Borge talked about the sectors that are celebrating in the belief that "the reactionaries' time has come, but their smiles will fade when they see that we Sandinists are not trembling and are prepared to die to defend our revolution."

Commander Borge said that "we Sandinists have always stood tall and we will never get callouses on our knees," to which the people replied: "We sons of Sandino will neither sell ourselves out nor surrender; a free homeland or death!"

"We have not begged for peace; we have won peace," Commander Borge said, noting that the peace prize is awarded only to the brave. "A peace prize will never be given to cowards or bootlickers," he added.

He repeated that traitors should not get up their hopes on account of recent international developments because here in Nicaragua we Sandinists are prepared to defend our people, faithful to the rallying cry of "free homeland or death!"

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CSO: 3010

## THREAT TO UNITY OF SECTORS IN JGRN DEPLORED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The spirit and atmosphere that prevail among Nicaraguans today are quite different from what was present on 19 July 1979, when the victorious troops of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the Nicaraguan people entered Managua in triumph. At that time, there was a widespread, great sense of unity. We all felt part of a common victory: workers and peasants, professionals and bourgeoisie, Marxists and conservatives, young and old, men and women. The victory had, in fact, been a result of a notable effort for unity. It was then thought, rightfully, that unity would continue to be the key enabling the revolution to become entrenched and to successfully reap the fruits of the sacrifice. It was realized that there were differences, and that some thought in one way and others in a different way; and that there were diverse interests and ideologies. But it was believed that those differences were reconcilable because, just as when the people were fighting against the dictatorship, they would maintain a common objective transcending individual class and party features, namely, the reconstruction of the nation. There was also a government program on which virtually all the country's living forces agreed. The government of reconstruction would have as its obvious goal the implementation of that program, laying the groundwork for the establishment of a nation in which social justice and liberty would go hand in hand.

Soon, however, the hopes began to dim, and the first splits occurred. After the splits, the first serious break took place, culminating in the resignation of engineer Alfonso Rebelo. Then it appeared that the structure might be irreparably ruined; but wise, cautious and patriotic reactions from all sectors: FSLN, COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and democratic parties, prevented the collapse, and the breaks were patched up.

Today, we are again witnessing the opening of a major split that is unquestionably larger and more serious than the previous one.

The seriousness of the present time should not be underestimated by anyone, because the final collapse of national unity would have tragic consequences for the Nicaraguan people.

All sectors, including the FSLN, seem to be clearly aware of this. Hence there must be a truly sincere and thorough effort to ask ourselves: Why has the national unity been broken, and what could restore it?

It is easy to evade these questions and answer with the well-known ideological slogans: "COSEP and the non-Sandinist political parties refuse to go along with the revolution because they are antipeople and do not want to give up their selfish interests;" or, worse still, "The national reactionaries are seeking a way of destabilizing this process, in complicity with imperialists." Remarks such as these, emanating from a narrow, pseudo-Marxist schematism and great immaturity, would not lead to anything other than an even greater intensification of the political antagonism.

The seriousness of the situation demands authentic self-criticism and an authentic exploration of reasons and possibilities on the part of everyone. Once again, it requires something that we Nicaraguans have chronically lacked: the ability to listen, the ability to be humble, knowing that we too may be mistaken.

When we listen attentively, we usually discover some valid viewpoints among our adversaries and, even when we may detect their mistakes as well, it becomes easier for us to learn why they are mistaken and the ways of reaching an agreement.

This ability to listen is, in turn, combined with the ability to be humble. When one starts with the assumption that the other person is "bad" by definition, and that we are "good" by definition, even mere conversation becomes impossible. The dialogs of those who in the long run start with that assumption become "tactical" dialogs, filled with calculation, something up the sleeve and hypocrisy.

Only if we succeed in destroying the prejudice that is now separating us from one another can there be dialog; only if there is dialog can there be unity; and only if there is unity can there be revolution.

To ignore this would open the doors again for us to experience chaos with unpredictable consequences, wherein all of us without exception would eventually be harmed.

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## CRUZ TELLS STUDENTS HOW YOUTH SHOULD DEFEND REVOLUTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Last night, during a meeting with students from the Ramirez Goyena Institute, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, vice minister of interior, declared: "A revolution which does not know how to defend itself has no right to be called a revolution. We in Nicaragua are at war with the enemies of the Sandinist process."

The Sandinist leader called upon the youth to play the role that is incumbent upon it in national defense because (he said) a destabilization campaign on the part of local reactionary groups and parties is hovering over our revolution.

Added to this are over 10 violations of our air space and at least 42 armed attacks on the national territory by counterrevolutionary gangs which, in collusion with officers of the Honduran Army, have committed murders of members of the EPS [Sandinist Popular Army] and the Sandinist Popular Militias.

Commander Carrion added that this farflung plan with international roots is compounded by the damaging campaign of discredit carried out by certain local and foreign news media.

During the meeting, the young students asked the comrade member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) what they could do, in conjunction with the government of national reconstruction and its vanguard, to contribute to national defense.

Commander Carrion replied that the defense of the revolution should not be confined to the enactment of laws against the attackers of national unity, but that one of the measures is membership in the Sandinist Popular Militias.

He warned that Nicaragua is still at war against the enemies. The war has not ended, and it is there that the youth are called upon to play a leading role, as they did at the barricades and in the anti-Somoza struggle. "We cannot say or think that the situation is calm."

He stated, verbatim, "A revolution which does not know how to defend itself has no right to be called a revolution."

Dwelling on the subject, because the students expressed concern over the recent incidents that have occurred both in the northern zone and the interior part of the country, Commander Luis Carrion said: "The Sandinist Youth must hold a vanguard position against the counterrevolutionary aggression backed and spurred on by North American imperialists.

"It is we who must defend with our hands and our hides the revolution that we are going to defend. We must be prepared, and forewarned."

#### What the Position Is

A young student asked what the Sandinist revolutionary students must do to repel the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] campaign. In this regard, the vice minister of interior said: "The young people who fought in the war must now renew their energy to combat any manifestation of hostility against the revolutionary process.

"We need a youth that will repel the slander and lies of the MDN. The young people must take over the streets and the schools, and confront the members of the Robelist Youth in the ideological realm."

He urged them not to allow themselves to be provoked by the MDN members, which does not mean that there must not be alertness, adding: "Each individual must assume the role that is incumbent on him in the defense of the revolution."

#### Youth and the Defense of the Symbols of the Revolution

Commenting on the position assumed by the members of the Sandinist Youth last weekend, he remarked: "Anyone whose blood does not boil when the reactionaries insult and besmirch our heroes, and our red and black flag, symbol of the historic struggle, is not worthy of being a Sandinist." A student inquired about the MDN's intention of filing suit against the Sandinist Youth for the damage caused to that organization's premises. In this connection, Commander Carrion said: "The 19 July Sandinist Youth organization did not carry out the attacks and damage of the MDN premises, but rather the masses, impelled by the insult committed by the MDN members against their symbols and our commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca."

He said that the Sandinist Youth would not defend itself against such charges in the courts, but rather in daily ideological combat and constant political struggle, demanding a guarantee of the conquests achieved in over a year of revolution.

#### Sandinist Youth Has the Backing of the FSLN

The vice minister of interior said that the Sandinist Youth is not alone in this struggle, but has the backing of the National Directorate of the FSLN and the consistently revolutionary people.

This does not imply that the FSLN will take charge of the activities of that youth organization.

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## PEOPLE URGED TO OPPOSE LAWS RESTRICTING PRESS FREEDOM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Commentary by Felix Pedro Espinoza: "It Is the Duty of All Nicaraguans To Seek the Repeal of Decrees 511 and 512"]

[Text] We democratic Nicaraguans have viewed with great concern the approval and issuance of Decrees 511 and 512, restricting freedom of the press, which were issued at the initiative of the government junta itself.

Subsequent to their official publication, several incidents of great significance to the country have occurred on the national scene, namely: the anti-Cuban protest at Bluefields, and the refusal of the permit for the political function that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) had scheduled for Sunday, 9 November. In the two aforementioned cases, those decrees were applied categorically, giving "reasons of national security," and in that way denying us Nicaraguans the sacred right to be informed about everything that is happening in our own country, and leaving us at the mercy of the officials of the present regime and the news media controlled by the Sandinist Party; which is an intolerable abuse of the rights that we won in the trenches at the cost of our own blood.

Many of those who are now members of the present group in the regime, and who participated in the preparation and approval of these negative decrees, when they were on the plains attacked and combated any law (they claimed) which restricted freedom of speech and of the press passed by Somoza from the bunker, and also preached and shouted vociferously that, once the tyrant was overthrown, freedom in every sense of the word would shine forth in this country; but now it would appear that, at the height of their power, they no longer recall their preachings and offers.

It is regrettable that, after a long struggle by an entire people to liberate themselves from all types of dictatorial measures, and for which there had to be a gory, bloody war that left over five cities destroyed, the rest semidestroyed and a toll of 50,000 Nicaraguans killed, just after the first anniversary of the victory, rather similar measures are being enacted by the regime (telephone calls to the news media and independent press, ordering them not to report on this or that). It is also regrettable that we have to make comparisons which we would never have wanted to make.

I consider it the duty of all Nicaraguans, especially those of us who never gave in during the Somoza dictatorship, to make our most forceful protest against the creation and subjective enforcement of the aforementioned decrees heard and sensed

through all possible media, and to petition the Government Junta of National Reconstruction (JGRN) for the immediate repeal of those decrees, out of respect for our dead and for the people themselves; because they are in violation of the Fundamental Statute which, in one of its articles, clearly calls for the unrestricted freedom of the press.

It is not right for a regime which came to power as a result of the sacrifice, heroism and bloodshed of an entire people to deny those same people the right to be informed, in an unrestricted fashion, of what is happening in their own country.

The members of the JGRN must reflect a little, even if only for a moment, and, in a wise and patriotic manner, and as promptly as possible, order the repeal of the by now notorious decrees, for the peace of mind of the Nicaraguan people and the calmness of their consciences.

Let us recall what our national hero and martyr of public freedoms, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro C., said: "Without freedom of speech, there can be no freedom of conscience."

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## PROPOSALS TO AMEND LAWS ON SANDINIST FLAG, TITLE SCORED

## Significance of Flag Explained

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Red and Black Flag and Revolutionary Power"]

[Text] When General Sandino and his army of workers and peasants raised their red and black flag to fight against imperialism and the homegrown traitors to their country, they gave this flag a dual significance. It became a symbol of the political autonomy of the exploited classes, the flag of the poor who with arms in hand--and without any bourgeois leadership--fought their oppressors in search of national sovereignty, democracy, and social justice. And secondly, the Sandinist struggle and its flag rehabilitated the entire nation which had been oppressed by the intervention of imperialism. No one more than the Sandinists--which means, the exploited classes--took on the defense of the national sovereignty in the anti-imperialist struggle. While the conservative oligarchy and the bourgeois coffee growers came to terms with imperialism and refused to play a role as a national force in the history of this nation, betraying the national flag to the interventionist forces, the exploited classes took up not only the defense of their own interests, but also the defense of the interests of the entire nation.

For that reason, the class option of Sandinism--in support of the meek and the exploited--also became a way toward the formation of a Nicaraguan nationality, which had been destroyed by imperialism.

The defeat of Sandinism in 1934 and the rise to power of the Somozist military dictatorship--the local expression of imperialism--later led to the consolidation of a dependent capitalism, with its own structure of political power and bourgeois ideological domination.



Somoza and the same pro-imperialist bourgeoisie have always tried to conceal their class interests from the people, by portraying themselves as the defenders of the "interests of everyone and of the nation." The nation ceased to be a contradictory reality in which the exploited people fought against the reactionary proimperialist authorities, and became an abstract and empty concept. The concept of "national" was always seen from the viewpoint of the exploiters.

But Sandino ceased to be just a memory, and came to pave the way to revolution. The Sandinist Front retrieved and enriched the historic legacy of Sandino, and over the many years of revolutionary struggle Sandinism became a way to gain power. The overwhelming victory of the popular masses led by the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front) put things in their proper place. And victorious Sandinism expresses not only the interests of the popular bloc (the working class, the peasants, and the radicalized middle sectors), but it also involves the entire nation in the anti-imperialist victory. That is why Sandinism has historically recovered our nationhood and has given a true meaning to the fact of being Nicaraguan. And the red and black flag together with the blue and white flag both symbolize our nationhood. The second flag recovered its true meaning after the revolution. Today it is no longer the flag behind which the interests of Somozism and imperialism were concealed; it is the flag of the Sandinist, anti-imperialist, and internationalist nation. The same thing has happened with the national anthem and the anthem of the vanguard. This is not an "illegal appropriation" as the bourgeois legalists charge, but it is rather a natural process. It reflects the outcome of the struggle: the victory of the revolutionary people over imperialism.

Furthermore, the Sandinist flag is not simply the flag of just any political organization, as is charged by those who have seen their reformist plans being thwarted by the victory of Sandinism. It is the flag of a vanguard organization, and of an entire anti-imperialist people, the symbol of victory and of the people's power.

The bourgeois ideologues have always wanted to appropriate for their own use the Sandinist legacy so that they could gain legitimacy in the eyes of the masses. First came our native "social democrats," and then Robelo in an equally opportunist posture. But both of them failed. That is why they now want to "de-Sandinize" the people, the state, and the armed forces, by taking away from the people the FSLN flag. And they want to deny them the right to fly the flag of the FSLN together with the national flag. That is an underhanded way of attacking the revolutionary power.



The reaction has always brushed aside serious questions by means of lies and demagogy. So they will say that "what is national is national," as if some time in the history of this country they had seriously defended the nation from imperialist aggression. Their history is full of compromises and maneuvers, while the history of Sandinism is nothing but an ongoing struggle against imperialism. In this way, those who want to reduce the size of the Sandinist flag are in practice acting as peons serving imperialism. They want to take away from the people their history, their culture, and their true nationality.

But let there be no mistake. The revolutionary people and their vanguard will defend this flag even with their lives, as it symbolizes the victory of the revolution and the plan to construct a new society.

#### 'Reactionary' Bills Attacked

Managua BARFICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Onofre Guevara]

[Text] The reaction, thinking that the decrees of the revolution do not respond to the historic need to legalize the conquests won by the people through their struggles and sacrifices, has planned its counterrevolutionary defensive action against the legal revolutionary order which it considers "perhaps due to the euphoria of victory."

This is the mentality underlying the three bills which the reactionary pseudoworkers parties and organizations introduced in the Council of State on Tuesday afternoon. Sure that they would not pass, the bills were something like the swan song of a maneuver openly revealed by their information media.

Although for them, of course, this would be the true crowning touch of their blackmail against the revolution. Viewed from any angle, the bills really have a provocative intent against the principles of respect and unity.

The first bill, which proposes to eliminate Article 1 of Decree 66 on the revolutionary commitment to the blue and white and red and black flags, is an attempt to provoke the revolutionaries who received the red and black flag as a legacy from Sandino and from all the patriots who have died under its colors. The flag covered by so much blood; the blue and white flag, noble because it was rescued from the hands of the traitors, was given dignity, and became a true symbol of a free nation.

The second "whereas" of the reactionary bill clearly exposes its intent: "It is contradictory and unlawful," it states, "to make any other emblem equal with the national flag, no matter how worthy of respect or how admired it may be, as it is the symbol of only a fraction of the Nicaraguan people." But the most serious provocation comes with their use of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] slogan which was stolen from Sandino: "Nation and Liberty." Taken out of the context of the historic anti-imperialist action of Sandino, this slogan in the hands of the reaction takes on an openly offensive nuance.

The second bill contains, in a complementary fashion, the full provocation of the first. It attempts nothing less than the delegitimization of the Sandinist nature of the revolution, by proposing the elimination of the term "Sandinist" from all revolutionary institutions and organizations, without whose existence and role in the vanguard the revolution would not be possible.

In summary, let us look at the "decree" in its Article 2. "Consequently, this use (of the term 'Sandinist') is prohibited for any nonstate political, civic, or labor organization or association, or one of any other nature. Any organization or association of this sort now using this term, 'Sandinist,' must immediately cease doing so."

Counterrevolution by decree! With "simple" measures of this type they are trying to destroy the essence of the new revolutionary state. But as they know that this is not possible now, nor will it ever be, this confirms its purely provocative nature: it is a pretext used for breaking up our unity at the minimal political level which they represent, because the spirit of national unity goes beyond limited structures such as party organizations.

While, as we have just been seeing, the bills introduced by the reaction have a provocative and reactionary content, the third bill in just a few words states its open and insolent counterrevolutionary intent.

So that there will be no room for doubt, here is the bill: "Whereas it is the decision of this government that human rights should be respected in Nicaragua, and that the Fundamental Statute and the Statute of the Rights and Safeguards of the Nicaraguan People recognize the right to freedom of expression and to freedom of political and labor union organization, the following is hereby decreed: the repeal of Decrees 511, 512, and the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and its reform."

We know that the first two decrees cited were drafted in response to the need to avoid the use of freedom of the press to manipulate information which may be harmful to our national security and to the public order; freedom should not be allowed to become a weapon in the hands of the reaction, who will use it to attack the freedom won by the people.

But the elimination of the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and Security is simply a bourgeois attempt to return to Somozism, or in other words, to a counterrevolutionary situation. Let us see why. This law states, in part:

Article 1. "The following will be sentenced to prison terms of 3 to 10 years: a) persons, groups, or armed gangs of Somozists who refuse to obey the cease-fire order or who persist in their efforts to reinstate this regime (Somozism); b) those who commit acts designed to subject the nation totally or partially to foreign domination or to reduce its independence or integrity; c) anyone who reveals political or national security secrets concerning the nation's defenses or foreign relations..."

The law contains similar penalties for other crimes which are no less harmful to the interests of society and of the nation, and if reactionary groups persist in their attempts to eliminate these laws "so that human rights will be respected," we will realize the weight of hypocrisy hidden behind their intentions, because in reality, in practice, they are trying to protect conspiracies seeking a return to the past under the cover of human rights.

Undoubtedly, the withdrawal of the anti-Sandinist groups from the council of state is in itself an open violation of the regulations of the joint legislative body, but even more serious than this formal violation of law are the counterrevolutionary political aspects of their action.

They have lost all forms of sincere political action because their political activity has never had a democratic content.

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CSO: 3010

## PCD DEFINES STAND ON VARIOUS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The Francisco Lopez Fajardo-Adolfo Calero Orozco-Humberto Ortiz national convention of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) of Nicaragua, meeting in ordinary session in Managua at 1000 hours on 26 October, with regard to the current political situation and the statements of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 15 September and 2 October of this year and of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] on 7 October,

## Declares:

I. That the present political and military organization of the state, identified with the FSLN party to the extent that the armed bodies of the state bear the name "Sandinist" instead of "national," lie outside the legal framework of the constitution, are destroying the pluralist nature of the government and the revolution, and are tending to consolidate a type of single-party totalitarian government, in violation of the most basic democratic principles for which our people fought against the dictatorship of Somoza, and this becomes more evident when the state communications media are seen to be exclusively in the service of the Sandinist party.

II. That the rejection of the proposed law on political parties and rights and duties of citizens is a form of refusing to fulfill Point I, Political Sector 1.1 of the Program of the Government Junta and strengthening the trend toward a single-party totalitarian government, particularly when the holding of elections has inexcusably been postponed until 1985, also without specification of their nature or who will be elected.

III. That the statement by the government junta on 2 October of this year represents a basic attack on freedom of the press and information, since it establishes real censorship and self-censorship of the news media without precise limits, and although specific cases are mentioned such as "seizures of land, farms and estates," the silence imposed in this regard will serve to conceal such seizures and thus will favor their occurrence, above all when they are carried out by elements of the organizations affiliated with the Sandinist party and in many cases with the knowledge and tolerance of the authorities responsible for preventing them.



IV. That our party is gratified by the statement of the FSLN party dated 7 October affirming its respect for the religious rights of Nicaraguans. In this regard the Democratic Conservative Party fully supports the document with which the Episcopal Conference responded to this Sandinist statement, and wants to confirm the extremely important nature of religion above all historical contingencies and the right of parents to have their children educated within their own family religious concepts, without the state's being authorized in any case to violate that right and the other rights inherent in the exercise of parental authority. The Democratic Conservative Party also asserts the right of the Nicaraguan people to elect a government inspired by the moral principles of our religious traditions and the Christian concept of life and history.

V. That our party and the entire Nicaraguan people also find reason for satisfaction in the amnesty for political and other prisoners granted in recent days, which should be supplemented by other measures which the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has been urged to adopt by the International Commission of Jurists and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with a view to speeding up special court trials, avoiding illegal sentences based on collective responsibility and subjecting the judgments rendered by these courts to review by the Supreme Court of Justice.

VI. That it believes that the anti-Cuban and anticommunist popular demonstrations like those which occurred in Bluefields cannot be regarded as simple maneuvers to destroy government stability, but that they have their roots in a profoundly nationalist, democratic and Christian feeling on the part of our people, who reject any effort at ideological penetration of a materialist and totalitarian nature and contrary to our most intimate religious beliefs and our basic spiritual and cultural structures.

VII. That it views with sympathy the steps taken by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in eliminating the requirement in all state, municipal, bank and university departments of the wrongful practice of demanding membership cards in the CDS or any other party body in order for the citizens to obtain the documents and services which public administration should provide to them, a practice harking back to the exalted practices of the Somoza era.

VIII. That the Democratic Conservative Party, aware of its historical mission in a world faced with the failure of experiments in the so often revised and always inflexible and obsolete Marxism-Leninism, is seeking to win power through democratic, free, just and honest elections, in the exercise of one of the basic human rights, so that Nicaragua can "become a republic again," as Pedro Joaquín Chamorro said, in the full sense of this word, with effective political, economic and social democracy prevailing and ensuring the prosperity and grandeur of our people, with respect for the freedom, the property and the dignity of each and every Nicaraguan citizen.

IX. We reiterate the premise that national sovereignty lies with the people and that only they, through free and secret balloting, can choose their legitimate representatives in government.

X. In order to ensure the advance of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process toward Western democratic and Christian forms, the National Convention of the Democratic

Conservative Party orders the full national plenum to organize campaigns on a national level to demand of the de facto Sandinist government:

- a) The prompt promulgation of a democratic and pluralist electoral law establishing the foundations for the electoral process, to be drafted after hearing the views of the political parties.
- b) Issuance of citizens' cards for legal use in ordinary and political life.
- c) Drafting of a permanent national electoral register.
- d) Establishment of the date for the municipal elections to which the government program refers and the national constituent assembly for which the constitution provides, in order to promulgate a constitution which will define the political, social and economic organization of the country.
- e) Election of national authorities in accordance with the new constitution of the republic.

These campaigns should be scheduled in sequence and in accordance with the circumstances, and the national plenary assembly is assigned the responsibility for planning and directing them.

Managua, 26 October 1980, for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua.  
"God, Order, Justice."

Clemente Guido, National Coordinator

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Political  
Secretary

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CSO: 3010



## NEW RESERVISTS READY TO COMBAT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] With hundreds of family members from Masaya and high officials in the revolutionary armed forces present, the first Silvio Macanche Gamboa reserve class, which will make up the Commander Ezequiel Brigade, graduated yesterday.

The reserve members of Battalion 8015 are outstanding militiamen from the department of Masaya who have completed 21 days of military training at the Comdr Eduardo Contreras School on the shores of Lake Apanas, preparatory to departing in the Ezequiel Brigade to various points in the country to combat counterrevolutionary gangs for a month.

Some of the families brought food to share with their sons, while others had sweaters and shirts, soft drinks, some keepsakes, etc. Both sad and happy faces were to be seen among the masses of humble people who had been arriving in bus caravans since the early-morning hours yesterday to see the members of their families.

Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the Sandinist People's Army Humberto Ortega, Brigade Commander and national head of the Sandinist People's Militia Eden Pastora, Guerrilla Commanders Javier Carrion, chief of the military region, Hilario Sanchez, chief of the Sixth Military Region, and Alonso Porras, political secretary of the departmental leadership committee of the Sandinist Front in Jinotega, were present at the Eduardo Contreras Military School.

Also at the speakers' table were Comrades Rafael Solis, in charge of the Political-Cultural Section of the army, Lt Pedro Agurcia, director of the Eduardo Contreras Military School, Mario Diaz, its political commissioner, Father Guillermo Fresner, and members of the family of Silvio Macanche.

## 140 Hours of Training

The Carlos Vasquez Reserve Battalion, the first reserve battalion in the Sandinist People's Army, Lieutenant Agurcia said yesterday during the ceremony, had 140 hours of combat training and includes land artillery, engineering and health and other companies.

"Its control panel," he said, "has no button for reverse."

Next the most outstanding members of the various companies were called forward to receive awards.

The groups receiving awards were the 2nd Engineering Squadron, the Advanced Scout Platoon and the 5th Advanced Company.

Comrades Oscar Carballo, Eduardo Vasconcelos, Ivan Guandique, Carlos Mercado, Gonzalo Acuna, Julio Gutierrez, Mario Aleman and instructor Jose Medina received individual awards.

The pledges of the reserve members were presented to Cdr Eden Pastora, who in turn passed them on to Commander Ortega.

Commander Pastora said that there are just and unjust causes and that our people have in the past been the victims of the dominant sectors.

Today we have undertaken to combat the enemy, he said, carrying forward the indefatigable spirit of German Pomares, the ideals of Sandino and Fonseca and the brotherhood of Camilo. All that remains is to await the orders of the national leadership.

He then presented a spray of flowers to the mother of Comrade Silvio Macanche.

#### Confidence in the Vanguard

Comdr Humberto Ortega, in his address stressed the human warmth revealed in the closing ceremony with the participation of the members of the reservists' families.

He said that this is proof of the confidence of the people in their vanguard, and that it is this confidence which carries with it the obligation to combat the enemies of the revolution and to defend this people.

The process is long, and only by understanding it can we counteract the campaign of confusion the enemy is pursuing against the people and their revolution, the commander said.

Later on in his address he stated that the Sandinist Front does not want to deceive the people, but to tell them the truth, that the battle to overcome the crisis will take years and that much work will be necessary.

On the subject of the Ezequiel Brigade, he said that it is the product of the warmth of the people, the determination of the humble to defend their revolution and the Sandinist Front, its vanguard.

In conclusion he said that this warmth of the heroes and martyrs of 4 November, those assassinated by Alesio Gutierrez, was manifest during this ceremony, as is the spirit of Carlos Fonseca in the militia men going forth to wage the battle to have a happy and peaceful future.

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## INDIAN LANGUAGE LITERACY CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES SLOWLY

## Problems Encountered

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12, 14 Nov 80

[Article by William Fonseca Moya]

[12 Nov 80 pp 1, 12]

[Text] The National Literacy Crusade in Indian languages is moving forward slowly but surely, thanks to the revolutionary motivation of the brigade members (most of whom are Miskitos), who day by day are earning the right to be sons of Sandino.

Throughout the department of Zelaya, they are instructing some 16,000 illiterate speakers of Miskito, Sumo or Rama, the latter being the smallest group. Most of those learning how to read and write are in northern Zelaya, where 14,057 Miskitos are being taught.

The literacy task force has the same structure as the National Literacy Crusade, in other words, the EPA brigade members, led by the 19 July Sandinist Youth, in close cooperation with the MISURASATA [Association of Miskito, Sumo and Rama] Youth. Also involved in this tough work of teaching their brothers are the Urban Literacy Guerrillas, with one minor difference; they teach in the communities, not in the urban areas proper.

## Overcoming Difficulties

Comrade Thelma Uriarte, from Northern Zelaya Departmental Coordination, says that the brigade members left with all their equipment, including instructional materials. There are transportation problems in this area, as well as a shortage of launches and outboard motors.

Our comrades have so far made use of the area's own resources, and we should point out that each of the institutions has designated a vehicle for use 1 day a week so that there is at least some transportation.

Thelma says that there were problems when the brigade members were assigned, especially around Waspan, where the Coco River overflowed. The literacy drive began on 13 October, and in some regions the students are already doing their fourth lesson.

The most distant spot that the brigade is teaching in is Raiti, a Miskito village that takes more than a day to get to along the Coco River, which has to be navigated very carefully because it has some rapids that could easily toss the most skillful boatman overboard.

The biggest problem for the brigade members so far has been health care, and there is only one brigade (Juanita Cruz) that makes major efforts to supply its members.

According to the coordinator's report, there have been no injuries among brigade members, although some who were traveling from Halover by sea saw their launch overturned and had to wait for hours in the water. Many of these brigade members have experience in this battle because they took part in the previous crusade.

There are currently 1,028 technical advisers, a very small number, and thus the squad chiefs are being trained in this capacity for the remote spots in which there are no advisers.

#### Bolstering Enthusiasm

In Puerto Cabezas and Waspan at least there is not the same joy as in the previous crusade, in spite of the efforts exerted by mass organizations. There are very few posters in these towns calling on people to get involved in this great undertaking.

The day that we arrived in Puerto Cabezas, some EPA activists were going around in a jeep trying to encourage the people to help the brigade. The boys managed to get some help for the crusade at City Hall. They got Radio VER to broadcast a war dispatch, but the attitude of the people in charge was hostile because they do not yet grasp the importance of the literacy drive.

Comrade Jose Pineda Solano, the head of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, pointed out that the regional staffs have already been set up; they will guarantee order and discipline, as well as the effectiveness of the crusade.

With regard to coordination with the youths in MISURASATA, Pineda says that effective communication does exist, inasmuch as these comrades have every right to get involved in the tasks of the revolution, and ways are being sought to smooth out any rough spots that might arise.

The comrade points out that the literacy drive in Indian languages is a very important part of the revolution, because it is being conducted in a zone that used to be isolated from the rest of the country and will give the people there a better understanding of our nation's struggle.

For his part, Comrade Kelleth Kushy, MISURASATA's representative to the EPA staff, notes that his organization supports the Indian language literacy drive because it represents the revolution's desire to respect the will of the people.

The Indian leader acknowledged that there are transportation problems in the area and pointed out that the crusade would enable young people to become better acquainted with the conditions in which the Miskito people live, which will lay the groundwork for the region's development.

#### Guerrilla Commander Notes Successes and Failures

Guerrilla Commander Manuel Calderon pointed out that the main problems in the region are those of logistic support. He said that there have been ideological problems relating to leadership struggles in the crusade.

Comrade Calderon said that the rains have caused a number of transportation problems and that a helicopter is urgently needed on a permanent basis to attend to emergencies, in addition to large numbers of launches and land vehicles.

He pointed out that no statistical monitoring is currently being done on the literacy drive because many spots cannot be reached. He also stressed that there have been no security problems.

With regard to the mood of the brigade members, the guerrilla commander said that "they are giving it their all" and that so far there are no known desertions, due to the same lack of statistics. He noted that there are some spots on which there are no reports, such as Raiti, San Carlos and Prinzapolca, and he said that there have been some instances of lack of discipline.

The comrade pointed out that they recently held a meeting with officials who arrived from Managua, at which they assessed the situation and decided to seek out better forms of communication. "We do not think that the literacy drive will come to halt," he said, "in the first place because this is a FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] project and secondly, because the FSLN, as the vanguard of this revolution, is going to carry out the tasks it has committed itself to, and even though we are going to have some really serious problems if the brigades are not supplied properly, there is no way we can conceive of the literacy drive coming to a halt."

[14 Nov 80 pp 1, 9]

[Text] Sing-Sing is a Miskito community along the highway from Puerto Cabezas to Waspan. Most of the people were moved there after the Somoza dictatorship made an "agreement" with Honduras concerning the ownership of Gracias a Dios Cape, which used to belong to the people of Nicaragua.

The Miskitos living in Sing-Sing are mostly illiterate; they speak Spanish poorly, which is why they could not be included in the previous literacy campaign. The "Nidia White" squad (named in honor of a martyr from the coast) is at work in this town.

The brigade members travel from one place to another to give their classes. They often have to cover vast tracts of land, where once there were pine trees but which were laid bare by the Americans.



"We understand our people better since we have been here. Although we are all from the coast, we did not have the chance to live together as brothers and talk about each other's problems. The literacy drive has helped us to know each other better," says one of the women in the 31-person brigade that has been in the community since 13 October.

In Sing-Sing you can breathe the calm that characterizes almost all of the communities on the Atlantic coast, as well as its poverty. Production shortfalls and the high cost of living make survival difficult for the people there. "We know that there is a lot of poverty in Nicaragua and that the factories and farms were destroyed during the war. Commander Ramirez explained that to us clearly, and we realize it; we know that everything cannot be taken care of in a day," says another woman in the brigade.

The classes are taught in Sing-Sing under a tree by the modest wood houses in which the residents of the community live. On the portable rubber blackboard we can see the name of our unforgettable commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca.

The brigade members have had the most problems with their health. The drinking water in the area is dirty and contains a great many parasites, the squad's technical director explains to us.

When we got to Sing-Sing, the brigade members were gathered together for the distribution of supplies. The fact is that they do not get very much, just like the instructors who taught reading and writing in Spanish.

The classes in Miskito are interesting. "Ra, Re, Ri, Ro, Ru," repeat the students along with the instructors. The letter C is replaced by K, and so Carlos is spelled Karlos in Miskito.

The literacy instructors also hold Saturday workshops and stage social dramas to help their students understand our political situation. The classes are similar to the ones in the previous crusade, although the lessons do vary somewhat, as well as the photographs, which are more in keeping with the way things are on the coast.

#### The Local Literacy Instructors

The literacy instructors were not in their houses at around 1000 hours. It was Sunday, and they had gone to church or Mass. Almost all of them are Moravians, though there are Catholics in the small town that we are visiting, which is named Santa Martha.

A group of barefoot children, accompanied by a guitar, are singing religious songs in Spanish and Miskito in a small house by the church. The man playing the guitar is a literacy instructor.

We had a few quick words with him, and he told us that after the religious ceremony was over we could talk longer. After Mass the comrade told us that he was a local literacy instructor, not a brigade member.



"I study every day with the people learning how to read and write. My mother, my father and some neighbors are my students," the comrade tells us in proper Spanish. His family speaks Miskito better. They have never left the town, except to go shopping in Puerto Cabezas.

They are currently on lesson six. We spoke with the comrade and got ready to go to his house, because he was going to hold class. They were 1 day behind and were going to make it up that Sunday, which they usually take off for religious reasons.

The comrade's parents welcomed us at their house. The mother had a slight cold; she took a bit of syrup out of a large coffee container and drank it. Then, smiling at us, she moved over to the blackboard and began writing what her son the instructor dictated to her.

Before the revolutionary triumph, people in Santa Martha never thought that illiteracy would be abolished, because like Sing-Sing, it was a small forgotten village. Learning how to read meant progress to them, since they could then understand the instructions for the plantings that the Revolutionary Government is now promoting through its institutions.

There are 21 local literacy instructors in Santa Martha; they are totally involved in the revolutionary process and understand the need to defend this revolution at all costs.

This is practically the case all along the Atlantic coast. People know that before the Sandinists were victorious, they had been unable to organize the Miskitos in complete freedom, as they are doing now. Moreover, they understand that the revolution is bringing about production gains on the coast, albeit slowly.

#### People's Education Collectives (CEP)

The People's Education Collectives are also actively at work as part of the campaign to keep the adult education program going.

A number of problems have arisen, because many people who learned how to read and write in Spanish have confusedly joined the Miskito literacy drive instead of the CEP's. In order to prevent work in the adult education program from falling off, the decision has been made that if a person who has learned to read and write in Spanish wants to do likewise in Miskito, he can do so, but on the condition that he not quit the collectives.

The National Literacy Crusade in Indian languages undoubtedly requires a great deal of attention from the Nicaraguan people, inasmuch as the brigade members are performing an exemplary task, in light of the adverse natural conditions they are working under.

Each passing day on the coast represents a page of light in the struggle against ignorance. Just as their brothers on the Pacific did, the brigade members are prepared to unfurl the flag of a "territory that triumphed over illiteracy."

## MISURASATA Support

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Bluefields--Decisively backing the tasks of reconstruction, supporting as energetically as possible the literacy drive in Indian languages and helping to spur the consolidation of our Sandinist People's Revolution are some of the basic goals voiced here by leaders of MISURASATA to commemorate the organization's first anniversary.

Yesterday, hundreds of Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas from Bluefields and neighboring rural communities marched through the main streets in this town, wearing traditional dress, carrying placards and chanting revolutionary rallying cries. The parade culminated in Reyes Park, where a political cultural ceremony was staged.

Noel Escobar, the political secretary of the Departmental Directorate Committee of the FSLN, conveyed fraternal greetings to the working people of the Atlantic coast, mainly the Indian communities. "As this Sandinist organization celebrates its first anniversary," Escobar said, "we want to clearly express our indomitable will as part of the FSLN to struggle unwaveringly to make the substance of this Sandinist Revolution a reality.

"We recognize this day," he added, "as the day of Atlantic coast Indians, and the finest gesture that MISURASATA can make as a revolutionary commitment is to celebrate it during the month of November, when our commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca, fell in combat."

The political secretary of the committee said that the FSLN and MISURASATA have a revolutionary commitment to maintain close ties in working to defend the revolution and Sandino's and Fonseca's homeland.

Comrade Daniel Dezina, from the MISURASATA youth organization, stressed that "we are the group doing the revolution's toughest tasks, such as the literacy drive in Indian languages."

For his part, Comrade Francisco Wong, from the MISURASATA central board, said that now that they have battled shoulder to shoulder, arm to arm and heart to heart along with the Sandinist Revolution to lift Atlantic coast communities up from disenfranchisement, exploitation and discrimination, they are prepared to carry this great task forward.

"For this reason," he said, "MISURASATA is today the number one organization of the Indians, and we are prepared to fight for our grievances, which Somozism denied us in the past, but we are also prepared to defend this Sandinist People's Revolution with our blood."

In Waspan

MISURASATA also staged acts commemorating the first anniversary of its founding in Waspan, Rio Coco. The official program began at 400 hours yesterday with a

reveille played on traditional regional instruments. There was also a parade of horses through the main streets, accompanied by a large demonstration.

William Frank spoke about the integration of ethnic minorities in the national reconstruction. Other speeches included in the program were: "The Order of the Indian Movement Within the Church," by Reverend Salvador Maibeth, "Indian Unity in Nicaragua," by a comrade from Subtiava, Leon, and "The Rescue of a Dying Ethnic Group," by a Ramaki comrade. The MISURASATA representative to the Council of State, Stedman Fagot, also spoke.

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## POLITICAL LEADERS REACT TO REAGAN'S ELECTION

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan has been greeted with surprise and has provoked different reactions across the national political spectrum. As in other areas of the continent, the American election on Tuesday has inspired both optimistic and sharply negative comments.

Among remarks made initially, those of Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella appearing in the press are worth noting. Issued the day after the election, they were optimistic about the possibility that the U.S. Government will expand its relations with countries in this region.

The president of the upper chamber, Oscar Trelles, stated that "Reagan's sweeping victory will mean a complete change in U.S. foreign policy. However, I think the Reagan administration will not have a negative approach to relations with Latin America." To Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, this change "won't have much of an effect on Peru and Latin America."

As for the somewhat limited economic relations, Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski indicated that Reagan's election inspires hopes of increased mineral exports. According to him, the incoming Republican administration will impart vigor to economic policy, which will help "our exports by creating a greater demand for our minerals."

A favorable but emphatic view was expressed by Deputy Enrique Chirinos, who represents the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]: "The American people have decided upon both their domestic and international policy and have asked Mr. Carter to leave the White House."

Obviously, figures on our country's left have shown complete skepticism. Carlos Malpica somberly declared, "The new president will support regimes allowing limited freedom, and thus it will negatively affect the countries of this continent." Moreover, Jorge del Prado, a senator and PC [Communist Party] helmsman, termed the Republican victory a demonstration of the immaturity of the American people.

Hence the California governor's overwhelming victory has provoked widely disparate views among us. In fact, this corresponds to the spectrum of reactions being observed throughout the world with respect to the defeat of Democrat Jimmy Carter and the forthcoming entry of Republican Reagan into the White House.

## BELAUNDE: NO DIVISIONS IN POPULAR ACTION PARTY

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Francisco Belaunde Terry, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, issued a categorical denial yesterday regarding the existence of dissention within his party, Popular Action.

He termed "totally false" speculation to that effect that has appeared in some newspapers.

"We have to bear in mind that we're still not used to democracy after 12 years of dictatorship," he said.

He noted that party members inevitably ~~do disagree~~ about "details and secondary matters" but not about major issues. On the contrary, Belaunde said, "Popular Action is a solidly united party."

"In a democratic situation, the parties with slogans, which are proud of their national status, are among the most divided," he noted.

## Relations with the PPC

Belaunde talked to reporters before leaving the Legislative Palace around 1300 hours.

He also spoke of AP's "cordial relations" with the PPC [Popular Christian Party], whose leader and former presidential candidate, Luis Bedoya Reyes, "was at the Plaza de Acho yesterday (Sunday)," he said.

After referring to the 2-year pact with that organization, Belaunde Terry stressed the "efficient manner" in which the PPC's two ministers (justice and industry) and its legislators are performing their duties.

"They are capable people, serving the administration well," he noted, speaking of the two ministers (Feliipe Osterling and Roberto Rotondo, respectively).

Among PPC deputies, he singled out Roberto Ramirez del Villar. "He is a man in a high position because of his expertise, his keenness in debate and his legislative experience," he stated.

### The Left Is Not So Fearsome

Concerning Bedoya's statement that "We will not permit the dirty trick" played by the government regarding the extreme left, Belaunde said, "The left is not as fearsome as people think" because it accounts for a very small percentage of the electorate.

"The only fearsome thing," he went on, "is its habit of boring the people who attend sessions with its reiteration of outdated ideas. It sounds like a broken record."

He said it is obvious that after an authoritarian regime some disruptive actions have taken place that, compared with those occurring in Europe and other Latin-American countries, are rather childish.

### Sensibility of the Peruvian People

"Fortunately, the Peruvian people are very sensible. What they want and aspire to is liberty and work. This can be had only under a democratic government," which has the advantage that the people can rise out of poverty, he noted.

He said, too, that another advantage of democracy is that it insures the integrity of investments and guarantees work for everyone, as occurs in the United States, which has achieved its greatness under a democratic system.

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## APRA SECRETARY GENERAL DISCOUNTS DEMANDS OF JAP FACTION

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Fernando Leon de Vivero, secretary general of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] party, discounted the significance of a statement signed by leaders of a faction of the JAP [Peruvian Aprista Youth] calling for his expulsion and that of Armando Villanueva del Campo because they were "traitors to Aprismo."

"The names of those who signed that document are not recorded in the party registers, and they are employees of adversaries of our political organization," he said after noting that the information published in a Lima daily concerning the matter "reflects the ideas of a nonexistent group."

Leon de Vivero pointed out that Peruvian Aprista Youth (JAP) held its Fifth Congress recently. An official delegation from Lambayeque Department attended it and has issued several statements.

Asked whether the signers of the document or those who had inspired it would be punished, he answered, "We can't punish people who don't belong to the party." He then said that he did not know whether Andrew Townsend Ezcurra was behind the group.

## Statement

The JAP faction's statement seeking the expulsion of Leon de Vivero and Villanueva del Campo bears the signatures of Juan P. Santillan, Jose Espinoza, Adalberto Flores, Jose Cornejo and Roman Criollos and consists of six points.

The opening paragraph asserts that the Fifth Congress held in Lima by the other JAP faction was antidemocratic. Moreover, it rejects statements by the secretary general and the former presidential candidate that the late guerrilla fighter Jose de la Puente Uceda "is an Aprista martyr."

## Expulsion

At the Fifth Congress convened by a JAP faction, an effort was also made to expel Andres Townsend Ezcurra, Julio Cruzado Zavala and Francisco Diez Canseco.

The other JAP faction, led by Santillan, Espinoza and Santisteban, maintained that according to the bylaws, those at the so-called Fifth JAP Congress could not seek the expulsion of any member.

Asked about the effort to expel him initiated at the Fifth JAP Congress, Deputy Andras Townsend answered, "It's a tiny group....It's not in the bylaws. What is alarming is that these young people are being taken over by the communists."

## REPORT ON SOCIAL SECURITY STRIKERS

## Institute's Position

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Peruvian Social Security Institute  
Office of the Executive Chairman

## Communique

The Peruvian Social Security Institute is reporting to those insured with it, employers and the general public that its Board of Directors has reached the following decisions. It has done so in view of the severe administrative, financial, economic, client-service, personnel and organizational crisis existing when the board took charge of the institution and because of the illegal indefinite strike by administrative and service employees, which is hindering normal provision of health- and other services to over 2.5 million clients throughout the country, seriously endangering their health and lives.

1. To declare the Peruvian Social Security Institute in a state of emergency and to call for complete reorganization of it, empowering the general manager to authorize the hiring of personnel he considers essential to the guaranteeing of normal operation of its assistance and administrative services.
2. To ask each regional manager to submit a list of needs to the General Manager's Office as soon as possible, indicating the most critical areas in order of priority and recommending measures needed to correct the existing deficiencies.
3. To charge the General Manager's Office with submitting, within 30 days, a plan for the complete organic restructuring of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, one complementing the one provisionally approved by D.S. 026-80-PM. The general manager is also to submit the plan for application of the corrective measures essential to resolution of the crisis existing at the various offices of the institute as a result of the chaotic condition in which administration of the former Social Security of Peru was received. These remedies are also intended to enable the social security program to fully carry out the high purposes assigned it by the Peruvian Constitution.
4. To designate a committee composed of five representatives of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, to be named by the Office of the General Manager,

two from the National Public Administration Institute, and two representatives of the corresponding labor groups, who will take part in matters concerning their respective areas. They will have 30 days in which to perform an analysis and reach a decision regarding the drafts of the job-classification and single wage scale manuals prepared by the committee created by Resolution No 634--GG-80, bearing in mind the studies performed by the committee created by Resolution No 120-GG-80 and the results of the national census of personnel of the Peruvian Social Security Institute. At the end of this period, the Board of Directors will study the results with a view to implementing them with funds that have been appropriated.

Lima, 11 November [ 1980]

#### Strikers' Demands

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The strike by employees of the Social Security Institute remained unchanged as of early yesterday afternoon, while leaders from around the country held a meeting concerning the latest counter-proposal by the Office of the Executive Chairman of the institute's Board of Directors, presented at the session which ended yesterday morning.

The critical issue, the reason for consultation with the rank and file, is that the Peruvian Social Security Institute is maintaining the need to revise the work done previously regarding reclassification, classification of jobs and wage scale, whereas the workers insist on its immediate implementation.

It was learned that additional delegations are traveling to Lima from outlying areas to provide backing for the leaders' request. Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Workers Union Center, Pedro Chambilla Melo appeared at the Ninth Trial Court to make a statement. Before seeing the judge, Chambilla stated that the government attorney had brought charges against him for an alleged attempt on the lives of the hospitalized workers.

The dialog is continuing. According to Chambilla Melo, institute officials and labor leaders have already reached agreement on a half-dozen points, such as reclassification, with retroactivity to January of this year; that the expenditure arising from reclassification and altered wage scale will be in institute funds; that they will receive an advance of 25,000 soles because of the reclassification.

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